

A LIVING REDWOOD *from* CALIFORNIA



*Grown by*  
CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY  
NILES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

YOUR GROWING REMEMBRANCE  
OF THE 1939 GOLDEN GATE  
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



TO OPEN, CUT BY LIFTING STRING



## DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CARE

To remove the tree from the mailing tube, shake out gently into the palm of the hand. The tree should be planted at once.

1. To plant the tree in a 2" pot, carefully remove the paper and place in the container. If necessary fill in around the plant with good sandy soil. Care should be taken to prevent the soil from breaking away from the roots. Place the little pot in a small saucer, and allow the tree to absorb all of the water it will. Water at least twice a week.

2. If one desires the little tree may be placed in a larger pot. Any good light garden soil will do, though the best mixture would be 1/3 sand, 1/3 leaf-mold, and 1/3 loamy soil. Good drainage is essential, for this put a few pebbles in the bottom of the pot. Remove the paper wrappings carefully, and when planted give plenty of water. With a 4" pot a good watering once a week should be sufficient.

3. If you have a sunny, well-drained location in your garden the little tree may be transplanted as soon as the danger of frost is over. Water and mulch carefully the first summer and the tree should be able to go into the winter without additional protection. Once the little redwood is properly established it will stand freezing weather, and dry summers.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** A cool, light window, away from any heating device, and where no direct afternoon sunlight will strike the plant, is ideal. Gas fumes are very toxic to most all plants, and may cause permanent injury to the tree.

## HISTORICAL NOTE CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

One of the rarest of all living trees is the California Redwood. Considering the two species, *Sequoia sempervirens* and *Sequoia gigantea*, they represent the oldest, the largest, and the tallest living trees in the world. Forms of *Sequoia* once grew in immense forests on the continents of Europe, Asia and North America, and their fossils form a very interesting part in the history and development of the plant kingdom. Today there are specimens of California Redwoods which are over 3000 years old and grow over 340 feet tall. The largest living tree is the "General Sherman" tree in Sequoia National Park. This tree, while only 267 feet tall, has a diameter at the base of 32 feet, and an average diameter of 23 feet up to 100 feet above the ground. The estimated size of the entire tree is 91,048 cubic feet, and the estimated weight of the tree is 4,299,851 pounds, or 2,145 tons.

The *Sequoia sempervirens*, commonly known as the Giant California Redwood, is found only in occasional groves along the California Coast. It is the most rapid growing of the two species, and grows to the greatest heights. Specimen plants are found to grow in the warm interior valley, but the *sempervirens* as a whole do best along the coast, where they get the cool, foggy air.

The *Sequoia gigantea*, commonly known as the California Big Tree, is found only in a few isolated spots on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains in California. The total area occupied by all these trees is less than 50 square miles. These trees, because of their natural habitat, have a wide adaptation for planting. Once established in a well drained, loamy soil, they are very hardy and will withstand cold winters, and dry summers. Because of their very symmetrical shape, the *Sequoia gigantea* are used quite often for outdoor Christmas trees.